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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1987

published September 1987

*Utah's August 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 6.6 percent.

*The rise in unemployment appears to be part of a stabilizing process rather than a worsening of economic conditions.

*Utah generated 8,200 new nonfarm jobs between August 1986 and August 1987—a 1.3 percent increase.

*The goods-producing sector, with the exception of construction, appears to be rebounding from the economic difficulties of the past few years.

*Since August 1986, in a reversal of past trends, manufacturing has added more jobs to the Utah economy than has retail trade.

THE PAVLOVIAN RESPONSE

When the unemployment rate increases in any way, shape or form, a pavlovian response of dismay is often evoked. However, this month, the urge should be resisted. Utah's unemployment rate did edge up one-tenth of a point in August to 6.6 percent. Nevertheless, this slight, statistically insignificant increase seems to be part of the stabilization process rather than any major change in trend. In March 1987, Utah's jobless rate peaked at 6.9 percent and then proceeded to ease downward.

Feature Articles:

- Utah Non-farm Employment and Payrolls, by Industry and County, First Quarter 1987.
- A Look at Utah's Labor Market in 1986.
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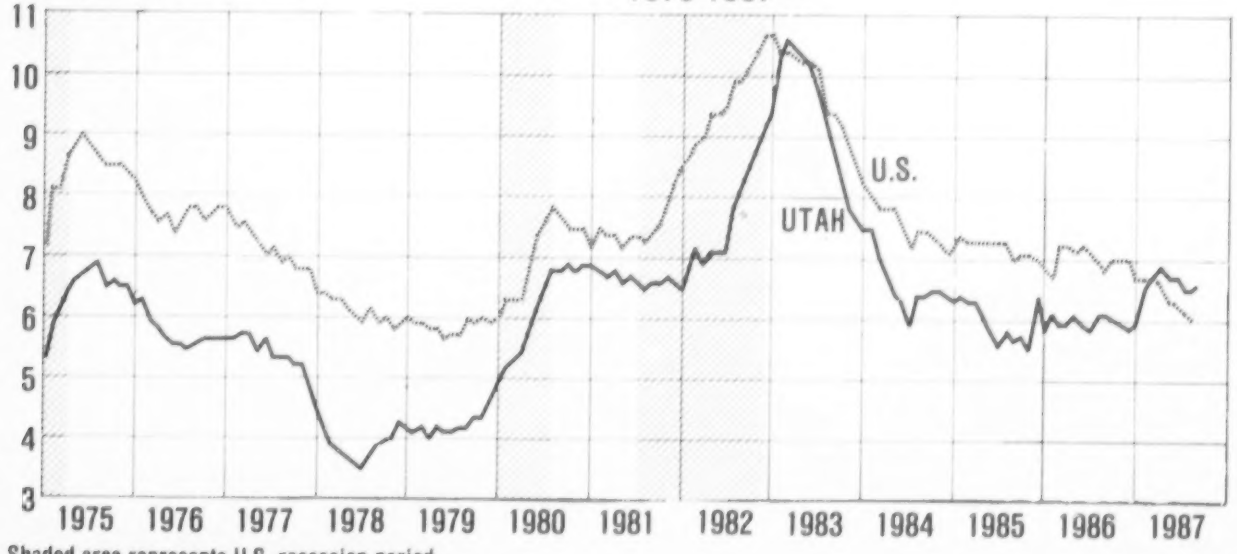
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

Still, since August 1986 the State's unemployment rate has risen four-tenths of a point. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns has increased 8 percent. From another point of view, an additional 3,500 Utah residents fell in the "unemployed" category in August 1987 than in August 1986. Recently, Utah's jobless rate has been running approximately one-half of a point above the national average. While this phenomenon is certainly unusual, it ought to be put in perspective. Last month, the U.S. rate dropped to the lowest level of the 1980s. In plain terms, Utah's overall labor market situation is just not all that bad. Of course, a number of industries and individuals have been severely impacted.

A BROKEN RECORD

At times, this report may seem like a broken record. Just how many times has it confirmed that nonfarm jobs in Utah grew just a little over 1 percent in comparison to the same month last year? Well, relief is not yet in sight. In August 1987, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased a year-over 1.3 percent for an 8,200 job gain. Only two major industrial sectors — construction and government—generated employment losses. However, these declines were sufficient to keep total growth to a minimum. At least this month, a few novelties have appeared among the industrial trends which seem promising. Perhaps most prominent of these patterns is the rebound in mining and manufacturing jobs.

GOOD GOODS-PRODUCING NEWS

It may seem like a turnaround—the 2 percent growth rate in durable goods. This year-to-year increase in durable goods employment represents the first positive change since April 1985. However, for right now, a substantial portion of the improvement is statistical—merely the reflection of year-over comparisons with lower employment figures due to the shutdown of USX operations in Utah County in August 1986. But, there's good news. Next month the employment gains should be "real." The resumption of operations at Geneva Steel under new ownership seems a harbinger of durable goods employment expansion. In addition, in August, space/defense related manufacturing generated 1,400 new jobs for a 9.5 percent gain over last year's figures.

In fact, manufacturing (in total) has added 2,800 new jobs to the Utah economy since August 1986—even more than retail trade. Of course, nondurable goods manufacturing contributed to this swell. This industry has accrued 1,300 new jobs over the past year (4.5 percent growth). With a 7 percent growth rate, food/kindred products manufacturing was (again) the driving force behind this expansion. However, all major groupings of nondurable goods industries manufacturing managed (at least) moderate employment additions.

Mining continued its staggering growth—up 14.5 percent since August of last year. Of course, most of the improvement is the result of the restaffing of Kennecott Mineral's Utah operations. However, coal mining is also rebounding—employment levels are up more than 8 percent since last August. On the other hand, oil/gas extraction employment is still contracting. Jobs in this industry are down by one-fifth from prior year figures.

SERVICES STILL AHEAD

In what seems to be an unending trend, the service industry again generated the largest number of jobs. The year-over 5 percent gain in service employment meant 6,700 new jobs for the State. Business and medical/health services proved to be the compelling factors behind this growth. Both exhibited August-to-August increases of approximately 7 percent.

OTHER WINNERS

Recently retail trade has been slipping. No, the industry hasn't actually lost jobs, but it certainly is not generating employment at the accelerated velocity of the past few years. Since August 1986, retail trade employment has increased only 2 percent. Still, this accretion amounted to 2,500 new Utah jobs. Transportation/communications/utilities and wholesale trade experienced even slower expansion—1.1 and 0.5 percent respectively. Finance/insurance/real estate produced 1,000 new jobs for a nice, moderate 3 percent addition.

THE LOSERS

Of the two major industries showing year-to-year employment losses, government manifested the smallest decline. Both federal and state government lost jobs—1,100 and 1,300 positions respectively. Local government added enough jobs to offset by one-half these declines. In total, government employment dropped almost 1 percent. Construction, still feeling the pangs of lost Intermountain Power Project jobs, overbuilding, and weak demand showed a substantial 5,100 job, 15 percent drop.

IN THE END . . .

The rebound in manufacturing and mining employment seems to be the most positive note of the past year. Goods-producing industries have been suffering their own downturn for the past few years. Fortunately, moderate growth in the majority of service-producing industries has kept Utah economically afloat. The fact that manufacturing and mining are on the road to recovery projects a favorable outlook for the Utah economy.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 1- 86
Total	7,605	24,670	89,121	37,115	150,048	33,489	142,708	143,767	628,523	0.49%	625,434
Bear River	9	1,202	13,660	787	6,737	828	4,402	10,003	37,628	1.52%	37,063
Box Elder	8	409	7,832	166	2,409	224	1,071	1,859	13,978	1.28%	13,801
Cache	0	789	5,812	610	4,294	599	3,316	7,953	23,373	1.82%	22,955
Rich	1	4	16	11	34	5	15	191	277	-9.77%	307
Wasatch Front	2,604	18,108	61,677	28,672	111,904	27,482	97,624	101,482	449,553	0.90%	445,550
North	103	4,546	16,194	3,674	24,212	3,553	20,704	39,280	112,266	0.98%	111,173
Davis	46	2,583	6,354	1,352	10,948	1,164	7,135	21,710	51,292	-1.13%	51,880
Morgan	0	47	202	4	322	15	37	257	884	-4.23%	923
Weber	57	1,916	9,638	2,318	12,942	2,374	13,532	17,313	60,090	2.95%	58,370
South	2,501	13,562	45,483	24,998	87,692	23,929	76,920	62,202	337,287	0.87%	334,377
Salt Lake	2,257	13,320	44,723	24,849	86,559	23,772	76,048	56,024	327,552	1.08%	324,059
Tooele	244	242	760	149	1,133	157	872	6,178	9,735	-5.65%	10,318
Mountainland	82	2,444	10,131	2,879	17,723	3,364	30,586	15,040	82,249	1.34%	81,161
Summit	68	118	123	247	1,963	994	3,171	925	7,609	5.59%	7,206
Utah	14	2,244	9,945	2,597	15,160	2,321	26,896	13,487	72,664	0.69%	72,166
Wasatch	0	82	63	35	600	49	519	628	1,976	10.45%	1,789
Central	4,480	9,030	14,200	12,230	30,520	3,880	17,850	43,870	13,606	-6.62%	14,570
Juab	31	31	166	12	401	32	231	437	1,341	-6.22%	1,430
Millard	128	498	242	657	763	88	463	800	3,639	-22.80%	4,714
Piute	0	3	37	7	11	1	21	109	189	11.83%	169
Sanpete	9	95	517	95	707	92	370	1,523	3,408	4.76%	3,253
Sevier	276	228	414	450	1,141	169	686	1,280	4,644	1.20%	4,589
Wayne	4	48	44	2	29	6	14	238	385	-7.23%	415
Southwestern	238	1,061	1,461	1,076	5,679	845	4,488	5,439	20,287	2.67%	19,760
Beaver	2	35	25	203	284	30	222	421	1,222	3.04%	1,186
Garfield	18	14	204	63	112	22	183	458	1,074	-4.70%	1,127
Iron	136	266	257	276	1,831	263	1,296	1,986	6,311	1.17%	6,238
Kane	8	6	50	20	362	29	309	364	1,148	5.81%	1,085
Washington	74	740	925	514	3,090	501	2,478	2,210	10,532	4.03%	10,124
Uintah Basin	1,338	362	304	957	2,041	228	1,556	3,113	9,899	-12.08%	11,259
Daggett	0	0	7	24	48	0	19	156	254	11.40%	228
Duchesne	376	126	106	321	731	91	337	1,372	3,460	-15.13%	4,077
Uintah	962	236	191	612	1,262	137	1,200	1,585	6,185	-11.06%	6,954
Southeastern	2,886	590	468	1,521	2,912	354	2,267	4,303	15,301	-4.79%	16,071
Carbon	1,447	171	230	407	1,671	189	1,215	1,959	7,289	-2.76%	7,496
Emery	893	256	8	893	285	49	215	851	3,450	-12.50%	3,943
Grand	146	49	52	114	514	81	327	491	1,774	-2.63%	1,822
San Juan	400	114	178	107	442	35	510	1,002	2,788	-0.78%	2,810
Year-over %	-12.91%	-19.55%	-3.70%	-1.03%	1.66%	4.12%	5.06%	1.03%	0.49%		
Total 1-86	8587	29493	92422	37496	147550	32108	135492	142286	625,434		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FIRST QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 1- 86
State Total	$ 60,861,526	$115,599,824	$493,661,124	$232,462,358	$466,536,997	$164,311,823	$558,121,904	$666,525,308	$2,758,080,864	0.51%	$2,743,973,107
Bear River	39,755	5,048,762	95,659,785	3,665,625	15,599,462	3,197,669	13,184,008	35,003,387	171,398,453	0.73%	170,152,755
Box Elder	29,700	1,605,909	66,564,519	835,793	6,550,359	760,928	2,868,206	6,924,981	86,140,395	-4.73%	90,417,261
Cache	0	3,438,237	29,041,796	2,774,026	8,962,828	2,421,787	10,293,016	27,497,079	84,428,769	7.07%	78,854,002
Rich	10,055	4,616	53,470	55,806	86,275	14,954	22,786	581,327	829,289	-5.92%	881,492
Wasatch Front	22,236,569	86,625,331	339,734,312	183,378,253	378,548,048	141,629,644	413,068,093	506,751,405	2,071,971,655	1.68%	2,037,796,080
North	500,578	19,755,591	82,806,284	19,857,072	66,016,480	14,867,216	76,504,265	202,311,527	482,619,013	-0.29%	484,044,454
Davis	217,806	11,385,496	31,848,049	7,204,157	31,088,391	4,525,825	27,600,193	131,122,434	244,992,351	-2.04%	250,091,006
Morgan	0	178,647	1,234,586	27,365	1,214,732	64,965	81,496	887,515	3,689,306	-8.88%	4,048,675
Weber	282,772	8,191,448	49,723,649	12,625,550	33,713,357	10,276,426	48,822,576	70,301,578	233,937,356	1.75%	229,904,773
South	21,735,991	66,869,740	256,928,028	163,521,181	312,531,568	126,762,428	336,563,828	304,439,878	1,589,352,642	2.29%	1,553,751,626
Salt Lake	19,794,992	65,641,738	251,362,888	162,698,153	310,035,606	126,233,801	333,963,294	265,428,698	1,535,159,170	2.56%	1,496,888,982
Tooele	1,940,999	1,228,002	5,565,140	823,028	2,495,962	528,627	2,600,534	39,011,180	54,193,472	-4.69%	56,862,644
Mountainland	550,784	10,069,536	44,875,839	14,128,844	41,699,802	13,102,362	102,079,958	62,461,608	288,968,733	0.34%	287,979,537
Summit	491,588	483,598	499,898	1,157,702	4,503,117	3,307,509	9,504,735	3,692,328	23,640,475	6.16%	22,269,186
Utah	59,196	9,328,661	44,191,126	12,777,708	35,733,182	9,619,761	91,369,657	56,463,521	259,542,812	-0.31%	260,347,154
Wasatch	0	257,277	184,815	193,434	1,463,503	175,092	1,205,566	2,305,759	5,785,446	7.87%	5,363,197
Central	1,095,710	3,764,837	1,455,527	5,357,615	2,044,038	414,641	2,065,175	4,547,244	20,744,787	-28.86%	29,160,859
Juab	155,388	83,675	569,103	29,760	767,930	116,060	546,199	1,367,665	3,635,780	-6.33%	3,881,372
Millard	940,322	3,676,434	824,327	5,291,454	1,265,037	297,831	1,481,077	2,818,186	16,594,668	-33.00%	24,767,419
Piute	0	4,728	62,097	36,401	11,071	750	37,899	361,393	514,339	0.44%	512,068
Sanpete	28,720	368,459	1,601,326	431,010	1,072,051	324,573	990,766	4,306,749	9,123,654	1.29%	9,007,242
Sevier	2,294,640	1,063,723	1,780,240	2,536,500	2,315,000	676,353	1,762,777	4,766,620	17,195,853	1.30%	16,975,479
Wayne	12,062	254,693	86,157	10,156	26,218	16,204	41,151	835,063	1,281,704	-14.60%	1,500,747
Southwestern	816,447	1,109,683	1,793,394	3,341,203	4,630,038	1,000,911	4,528,617	10,031,810	27,252,103	-3.69%	28,295,362
Beaver	7,692	128,416	59,565	1,453,045	503,534	107,228	445,384	1,324,996	4,029,860	-4.41%	4,215,913
Garfield	120,926	52,684	825,370	304,167	160,904	64,644	487,186	1,472,786	3,488,667	-12.88%	4,004,508
Iron	687,829	928,583	908,459	1,583,991	3,965,600	829,039	3,596,047	7,234,028	19,733,576	-1.70%	20,074,941
Kane	13,816	12,269	105,545	109,835	600,895	98,991	944,295	1,318,584	3,204,230	5.30%	3,042,830
Washington	338,545	2,616,597	3,627,729	2,497,615	7,605,047	1,870,494	8,257,665	8,616,662	35,430,354	10.15%	32,164,547
Uintah Basin	8,927,224	1,649,873	1,457,354	5,987,260	5,333,011	809,358	4,603,397	11,617,350	40,384,827	-20.29%	50,664,561
Daggett	0	0	50,076	141,462	77,649	0	43,479	547,984	860,650	7.73%	798,915
Duchesne	2,251,711	732,721	531,782	1,953,516	1,724,146	294,656	1,020,710	4,649,825	13,159,067	-22.74%	17,031,621
Uintah	6,675,513	917,152	875,496	3,892,282	3,531,216	514,702	3,539,208	6,419,541	26,365,110	-19.70%	32,834,025
Southeastern	22,064,749	2,445,230	1,040,245	10,614,200	6,158,845	1,061,048	5,053,004	12,358,578	60,795,899	-9.15%	66,915,626
Carbon	13,130,034	905,510	859,345	2,584,421	4,558,379	689,669	3,719,768	7,108,960	33,556,086	-3.76%	34,866,625
Emery	8,043,466	1,411,369	31,186	7,340,124	505,568	130,010	644,331	2,987,942	21,093,996	16.42%	25,237,661
Grand	891,249	128,351	149,714	689,655	1,094,898	241,369	688,905	2,261,676	6,145,817	-9.77%	6,811,340
San Juan	2,442,505	570,831	443,671	404,242	904,542	109,575	1,542,998	3,910,248	10,328,612	0.11%	10,317,482
Year-over %	-15.36%	-17.13%	-5.81%	-1.00%	1.64%	9.43%	11.20%	0.60%	0.51%		
Total Wages 1-86	71,908,184	139,495,450	524,131,429	234,806,897	459,002,817	150,154,747	501,894,594	662,578,989	2,743,973,107		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

A LOOK AT UTAH'S LABOR MARKET IN 1986

In general economic terms, Utah's economic performance in 1986 seemed rather unexciting. Although various industries did sustain a few economic shocks, in the aggregate, unemployment changed only slightly. Utah's 1986 jobless rate of 6.0 evidenced little statistical difference from the 1985 figure of 5.9 percent. While the number of unemployed Utahns did increase by 2,000 (to total 45,000) between the two years, expansion in the employed portion of the labor force almost offset this rise.

On a monthly basis, the monotonous unemployment theme continued. When figures are seasonally adjusted, jobless rates varied in a narrow three-tenths of a point range. On the positive side, Utah's unemployment rate registered roughly a percentage point below the national average throughout the entire year. (Unfortunately, this trend ended in 1987.)

COUNTY BY COUNTY

Although total State unemployment increased only marginally from 1985, 19 of Utah's 30 counties encountered higher unemployment rates during 1986. In addition, the number of counties experiencing joblessness above 10 percent increased from nine to ten. As in the recent past, rural areas generally experienced higher unemployment—particularly those in the "mining belt." Other high unemployment counties were generally heavily dependent on a contracting manufacturing industry. However, two urban counties—Utah and Weber—did exhibit joblessness above the State average.

NONFARM GROWTH STILL STIFLED

Nonagricultural employment grew a rather insipid 1.6 percent in 1986. The State gained less than 9,800 jobs between 1985 and 1986. Utah added 23,000 new jobs to its economy in 1985—up almost 4 percent from 1984. In 1986, a definite monthly year-over growth pattern emerged. (This type of scrutiny reduces the effects of seasonality.) Nonfarm employment expansion degenerated through most of the year to apparently bottom out in the final quarter of the year. In the past, this type of decline in nonagricultural employment growth has signaled an economic downturn. Fortunately, preliminary data for 1987 suggest a probable turn-around in the trend.

But, what about employment expansion on an industry-by-industry basis? In broad terms, goods=producing industries (mining, manufacturing, and construction) lost employment while service-producing industries grew at a moderate rate. In fact, if not for the growth in service-producing industries, Utah would have been in serious economic trouble during 1986.

CONTINUED MINING CASUALTIES

Between 1985 and 1986, mining industry employment dropped by almost 20 percent. Although metal and coal mining jobs declined during the year, the big plunge occurred in oil/gas extraction. The 1986 dive in oil prices spurred the 37 percent decrease in oil/gas extraction jobs. In fact, this segment accounted for almost three-fourths of the total 1,900 positions lost by mining during 1986. Of course, as mentioned before, the metal and coal sectors also sustained employment casualties. The 18 percent decline in metal mining employment just continued a long trend of job erosion. In 1970, metal mining accounted for more than 9,000 Utah jobs. By 1986, less than 1,800 Utah positions could be classified in this category. The current metal mining reduction resulted primarily from the temporary shutdown and renovation of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations. As of this writing (August 1987), modernization has been basically completed and Kennecott has already recalled a substantial number of workers.

CONSTRUCTION DESTRUCTION?

The Utah construction industry claimed 32,000 jobs during 1986. That number measured 9 percent below Utah's peak 1985 construction employment figure of nearly 36,000 jobs. The completion of the Intermountain Power Project at mid-year engendered the main part of this loss. However, over-building in other nonresidential areas as well as in certain types of residential building also contributed to the overall slowdown. All in all, Utah's construction industry lost 3,300 positions during 1986.

MANUFACTURING EDGES DOWN

After holding steady between 1984 and 1985, manufacturing employment in Utah edged down 1,900 positions (2 percent) during 1986. A 2,800 job decline in durable goods accounted for the entire drop. Nondurable goods manufacturing actually added 900 jobs.

DURABLES ANYTHING BUT DURABLE

Durable goods manufacturing withstood a 4 percent employment loss during 1986. The mid-year labor dispute and shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel Works meant primary metals sustained the largest employment loss (almost 1,400 jobs). A victim of foreign competition and numerous other problems, primary metals accounted for one-half of the job decline in durable goods manufacturing.

In addition, lumber products, furniture, fabricated metals and machinery (exclusive of electrical) all tolerated employment losses ranging from 5 to 8 percent during 1986. Transportation equipment manufacturing—primarily space and defense-related production—proved to be the only major durable goods sector to show any kind of significant growth. This sector added 400 jobs for a three percent increase.

NONDURABLES FUELED BY FOOD

In 1986, nondurable goods managed a moderate 3 percent growth rate. Food and kindred products manufacturing fueled most of the growth by contributing 500 of the total 900 jobs gained by nondurable goods. In fact, food/kindred products manufacturing increased by a substantial 6 percent as did printing and publishing. On the downside, both apparel and petroleum/chemical manufacturing lost jobs.

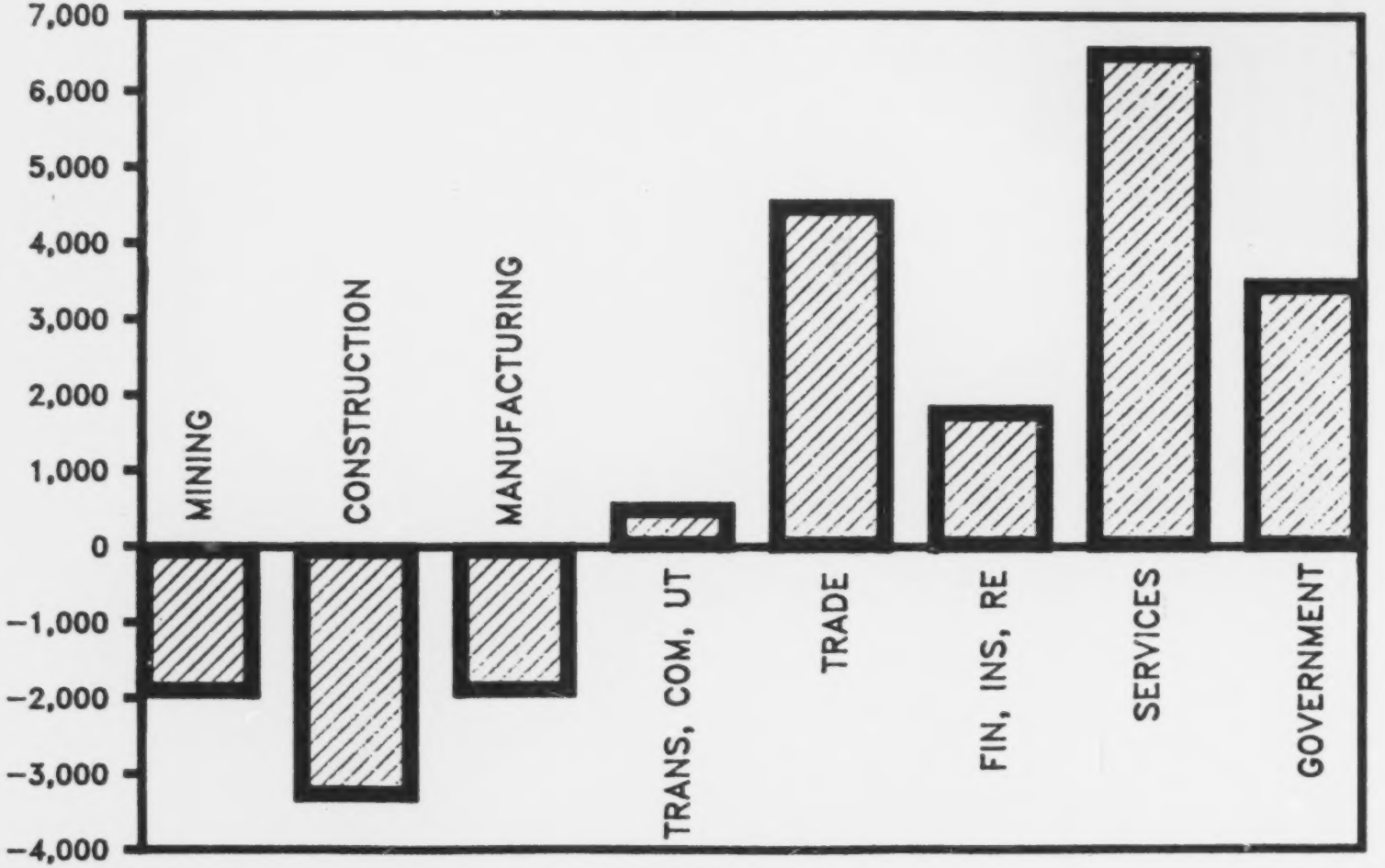
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

In contrast to most service industries, transportation, communications and public utilities exhibited only marginal growth during 1986. Expansion here resulted in a net gain of 500 Utah jobs—an increase of just over 1 percent. Basically, expansion in local passenger transit (up 10 percent), trucking/warehousing (up 4 percent), air transportation (up 16 percent) was negated by declining employment in railroad transportation and the telephone industry. Losses in these two sectors equaled nearly 900 jobs. While a new AT & T facility will help the deregulated telephone communications industry in Utah, railroad employment is scheduled for even further reductions.

COMMERCE AND EXCHANGE

The trade sector demonstrated one of the better employment performances of 1986. Between wholesale and retail trade, the industry added 4,500 net new jobs for a 3 percent growth rate. However, wholesale trade contributed only a modicum of the new jobs. This increase amounted to only 500 positions—less than a 2 percent gain.

UTAH GROWTH IN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1986



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

On the other hand, retail trade's 4,000 new jobs furnished a nearly 4 percent increase over 1985 figures. A thriving food store industry energized retail trade by growing almost 10 percent. The 1,800 jobs added by food stores were seconded by the 1,500 position gain spawned by eating and drinking places. With 6 percent expansion during 1986, apparel stores also made a strong showing. However, the creation of the "super store"—one-stop shopping—seems to have produced a decline of 800 jobs in drug stores.

FINANCE A WINNER

The best 1986 growth rate of any major industrial sector belonged to finance, insurance and real estate. The 6 percent increase for this industry reflected 1,800 new Utah jobs. With a 12 percent growth rate, insurance carriers and brokers added 800 of the new positions. In addition, deregulation of the banking industry seems to have spurred the 10 percent, 500-plus job rise in nonbank institution employment.

SERVICES, FIRST OR SECOND?

The service industry has ranked as the top employment winner of the last few years. However, in 1986, services took second place to finance, insurance and real estate with a 5 percent growth rate. Nevertheless, services still came out on top in absolute terms by adding nearly 6,600 new jobs to Utah's economy.

Where was the growth? Employment in business services was up more than 10 percent in 1986. Personnel supply services, data processing services and miscellaneous business services were the primary job gainers in this particular subcategory. Health services also maintained a vigorous growth rate of almost 8 percent. Almost half of these 2,500 new health industry positions were located in hospitals.

GOVERNING MODERATION

The public sector saw moderate growth in 1986. Government added approximately 3,500 new jobs for an increase of 3 percent. However, there was quite a variation among the various civil sectors. State government showed the largest gain—up 4 percent and 1,500 jobs. An almost even split occurred between education and the remaining state employment. Local and federal government added roughly 1,000 new jobs each.

HOW DID UTAH COMPARE?

In 1986, Utah fell behind the nation in terms of job creation. As mentioned before, Utah nonfarm employment grew only 1.6 percent during the year. The United States as a whole performed one-half of a point better—2.1 percent. The most striking disparity between the two occurred for the construction industry. Construction jobs for the nation increased by almost 5 percent. In Utah, employment in the construction trades decreased by 9 percent. Of course, much of this decline can be traced to the completion of the Intermountain Power Project. Utah also lost a slightly higher percentage of mining and manufacturing positions than did the nation as a whole. On the positive side, Utah employment expansion outpaced the U.S. in government, transportation/communications/utilities, and trade sectors. And, Utah growth in finance/insurance/real estate and services almost exactly mirrored that of the rest of the nation.

COMPARISON OF INDUSTRY GROWTH RATES FOR UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES
1986

	Utah	U.S.
TOTAL	1.6%	2.1%
Mining	—19.8	—15.5
Construction	—9.3	4.9
Manufacturing	—2.0	—1.4
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1.4	0.1
Trade	3.1	2.2
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5.8	5.7
Services	5.0	5.0
Government	2.5	1.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

WHAT ABOUT WAGES

Total nonagricultural wages totaled $11.1 billion in 1986—up 3 percent from 1985. This increase seems respectable, but it measures only one-half of the 1985 growth rate. Utah's average monthly nonfarm wage rose slightly from $1,440 to $1,463 in 1986. Nevertheless, when the average wage is adjusted to constant 1982 dollars (using the consumer price index), a slight decline becomes apparent. Two industries—construction and transportation/communications/utilities—actually demonstrated a declining average monthly wage during 1986.

CHARACTERIZING THE LABOR FORCE

During 1986, an average of 70 percent of the State's civilian, noninstitutional population were members of the labor force. This figure, termed by economists as a "participation rate," registered almost 5 percentage points above the national average. Not surprisingly, the share of men and women working or looking for work varied significantly. Men in the Beehive State showed an overall participation rate of 81 percent, while the female rate registered almost 59 percent. Both sexes in Utah manifested rates higher than the national average (5 and 4 percentage points respectively). Moreover, Utah female participation is up almost 2.5 points just since last year.

While Utah's devotion to the work ethic is partially responsible for the State's higher rate, the high participation of Utah youth accounts for the majority of the variance. The participation rate for Utah teenagers (16 to 19 years old) measures 70 percent compared to the national average of only 55 percent.

WHO IS UNEMPLOYED?

As far as unemployment goes, Utah women and teenagers suffer higher rates of joblessness than do their older male counterparts. In 1986, the unemployment rate for 16 to 19 year-olds measured 11.9 percent, almost 6 points higher than the State average. The unemployment rate for females in Utah registered 6.8 percent

compared to only 5.4 percent for Utah males. Which age group encountered the lowest unemployment? Those in the 55 to 64 category exhibited a jobless rate of only 3.2 percent. In fact, unemployment declined quite steadily as age increased.

While the jobless rate is important in defining Utah's economic well-being, the duration of individual spells of joblessness also sheds light on the total labor force picture. In 1986, 46 percent of the individuals experiencing a spell of joblessness were unemployed for less than five weeks. In addition, only 6 percent of the unemployed experienced jobless bouts greater than one year.

WHY ARE THEY UNEMPLOYED?

Of course, individuals find themselves unemployed for a variety of reasons. In 1986, an average of 61 percent of the male unemployed were job losers. Re-entrants to the labor force accounted for the largest share of the female unemployed—41 percent, although an additional 35 percent were job losers. New entrants and job leavers accounted for the remaining one-fifth to one-fourth of the male/female jobless.

HOW LONG DO WORKERS WORK?

What about the amount of time spent at work? Utah women were much more likely to work part-time during 1986 than were their male counterparts. About 31 percent of the female labor force were part-timers compared to only 13 percent of the males. Utah women were also more apt to work part-time than were females in the U.S. generally—part-timers made up only 23 percent of the U.S. female labor force. Even when Utah women worked full-time, they spent less time at work than men, on average. Women on full-time schedules worked an average of 43 hours a week compared to men who averaged 47 hours.

A FINAL WORD

In general, Utah's 1986 economy, as manifested by the labor market indicators, was marked by rather sluggish behavior. A slightly higher unemployment rate and low growth in nonagricultural employment did not point to a flourishing business situation. Most goods-producing industries were hit by one kind of economic distress or another. Fortunately, service-producing industries provided what, for the most part, could be called moderate growth. However, early figures for 1987 seem to indicate that Utah has weathered the economic storm of 1986 and should begin to see improved job growth.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1987(f)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(p)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(r)	June 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**756,400**	758,700	—0.3	753,500	755,900	—0.3	761,600	762,200	—0.1
Employed	**709,700**	715,500	—0.8	706,100	711,200	—0.7	712,300	717,600	—0.1
Unemployed	**46,700**	43,200	8.1	47,400	44,600	6.3	49,300	44,500	10.8
Percent of Labor Force	**6.2**	5.7	—	6.3	5.9	—	6.5	5.8	
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.6**	6.1	—	6.5	6.1	—	6.5	5.8	

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1987(f)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(p)	July 1986	% Change	June 1987(r)	June 1986	% Change
Total	**639.6**	631.4	1.3	636.6	629.9	1.1	643.2	637.1	1.0
Mining	**7.9**	6.9	14.5	7.8	6.9	13.0	8.1	7.3	11.0
Metal Mining	**2.9**	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.7	70.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.4	8.3	2.4	2.2	9.1	2.6	2.5	4.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.4**	3.0	—20.0	2.5	3.1	—19.4	2.6	3.2	—18.8
Contract Construction	**30.0**	35.1	—14.5	29.8	34.9	—14.6	29.6	35.0	—15.4
Manufacturing	**94.5**	91.7	3.1	94.0	92.7	1.4	93.6	93.2	0.4
Durable Goods	**64.0**	62.5	2.4	63.8	63.9	—0.2	63.6	64.3	—1.1
Primary Metals	**2.8**	2.5	12.0	2.9	4.1	—29.3	2.9	4.2	—31.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.0**	19.4	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1	19.1	19.5	—2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.7**	8.7	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
Transportation Equipment	**16.2**	14.8	9.5	16.2	14.8	9.5	16.1	14.9	8.1
Other Durable Goods	**17.3**	17.3	0.0	17.1	17.1	0.0	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Non-Durable Goods	**30.5**	29.2	4.5	30.1	28.7	4.9	30.0	28.9	3.8
Food & Kindred Products	**10.5**	9.8	7.1	10.4	9.7	7.2	10.3	9.5	8.4
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.8	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.6	5.9	5.7	3.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.5**	10.2	2.9	10.4	10.1	3.0	10.3	10.1	2.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**38.1**	37.7	1.1	38.0	37.6	1.1	37.9	37.4	1.3
Railroad Transportation	**3.0**	3.5	—14.3	3.1	3.6	—13.9	3.1	3.6	—13.9
Other Transportation	**19.9**	18.3	8.7	19.7	18.1	8.8	19.6	17.9	9.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.2**	15.9	—4.4	15.2	15.9	—4.4	15.3	15.8	—3.2
Trade	**157.3**	154.7	1.7	156.3	153.7	1.7	156.0	152.3	2.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.6**	36.4	0.5	36.7	36.5	0.5	36.5	36.3	0.6
Retail Trade	**120.7**	118.2	2.1	119.6	117.1	2.1	119.5	116.1	2.9
Building Materials	**5.3**	5.5	—3.6	2.4	5.6	—57.1	5.5	5.6	—1.8
Food Stores	**22.4**	21.6	3.7	22.5	21.7	3.7	22.3	21.1	5.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	14.4	—1.4	14.2	14.4	—1.4	14.1	14.3	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**40.1**	38.7	3.6	39.4	38.0	3.7	39.5	38.3	3.1
Other Retail	**38.7**	38.0	1.8	38.2	37.5	1.9	38.0	36.8	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.4**	33.4	3.0	34.1	33.1	3.0	34.2	33.3	2.7
Services	**144.8**	138.1	4.9	144.2	137.6	4.8	143.2	137.0	4.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.7**	10.3	3.9	10.7	10.3	3.9	10.4	9.8	6.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**52.6**	49.3	6.7	52.3	49.0	6.7	51.9	49.0	5.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**39.4**	36.8	7.1	39.1	36.4	7.4	38.7	36.4	6.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.1**	29.0	0.3	29.2	29.1	0.3	29.2	29.0	0.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.1**	10.7	3.7	11.1	10.7	3.7	11.1	10.8	2.8
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.1	—9.5	1.9	2.1	—9.5	1.9	2.1	—9.5
Government	**132.6**	133.8	—0.9	132.4	133.4	—0.7	140.7	141.7	—0.7
Federal Government	**39.8**	40.9	—2.7	39.7	40.8	—2.7	39.8	40.8	—2.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.3**	23.4	—4.7	22.4	23.5	—4.7	22.3	23.6	—5.5
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	17.5	0.0	17.3	17.3	0.0	17.5	17.2	1.7
State Government	**34.6**	35.9	—3.6	35.0	36.1	—3.0	36.5	37.5	—2.7
State Education	**17.4**	18.2	—4.4	17.9	18.7	—4.3	19.5	20.2	—3.5
Other State Government	**17.2**	17.6	—2.3	17.1	17.4	—1.7	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Local Government	**58.2**	57.0	2.1	57.7	56.6	1.9	64.4	63.3	1.7
Local Education	**31.6**	31.0	1.9	31.5	30.9	1.9	39.1	38.5	1.6
Other Local Government	**26.6**	26.0	2.3	26.2	25.6	2.3	25.3	24.8	2.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '87 (f)	Aug. '86	% Change	July '87 (p)	June '87 (r)	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87	Dec. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,688.4	1,667.8	1.2	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7	1,675.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,090.4	1,076.7	1.3	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4	1,081.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	751.3	753.3	−0.3	751.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9	752.1
Participation Rate	68.9	70.0	0.0	69.0	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	701.6	707.3	−0.8	702.5	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6	708.0
Employment Ratio[2]	64.3	65.7	0.0	64.5	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	65.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	49.7	46.0	8.1	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2	44.7
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	339.1	323.4	4.8	338.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5	328.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.0	130.8	0.9	132.1	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2	128.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.4	630.1	1.3	638.6	642.2	644.8	643.4	643.8	645.1	645.8	632.7
Mining	8.1	7.2	12.7	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	27.5	32.2	−14.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	29.3	30.7	30.6	29.9
Manufacturing	93.8	91.0	3.1	93.7	93.1	93.5	92.9	92.0	90.9	90.9	90.0
Durable Goods	63.7	62.1	2.5	63.6	63.3	63.5	63.2	62.4	61.5	61.5	60.5
Nondurable Goods	30.2	28.9	4.5	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.5
Trans., Comm. & Publ. Util.	37.8	37.5	0.9	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.3	37.4
Trade	155.8	153.2	1.7	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	156.3	156.4	156.5	153.2
Wholesale	36.2	36.0	0.6	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	35.8
Retail	119.6	117.2	2.1	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	119.6	119.7	119.7	117.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.0	33.0	3.1	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.9	32.8
Services	144.1	137.7	4.6	144.4	144.1	142.9	142.3	143.1	143.6	143.7	138.7
Government	137.2	138.2	−0.8	136.7	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.4	143.5	143.8	142.4
Federal	39.4	40.4	−2.7	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5
State	36.3	37.7	−3.6	36.7	37.2	37.6	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.6	37.9
Local	61.5	60.1	2.2	60.9	64.6	65.9	65.7	65.6	64.9	64.9	63.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1987(p)	% Change from July '86	% Distribution	July 1987(p)	% Change from July '86	% Distribution	July 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	360.5	−0.8	100.0	276.0	3.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.3	15.9	2.0	0.5	−16.7	0.2	6.0	76.9
Contract Construction	26.7	−15.0	7.4	3.1	−11.4	1.1	22.0	73.8
Manufacturing	64.6	0.8	17.9	29.3	2.8	10.6	63.0	67.1
Durable Goods	45.9	−1.1	12.7	17.9	2.3	6.5	42.0	65.8
Nondurable Goods	18.7	5.6	5.2	11.4	3.6	4.1	21.0	69.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.0	1.9	7.5	11.0	−0.9	4.0	27.7	72.9
Total Trade	83.6	1.8	23.2	72.7	1.7	26.3	139.8	89.4
Wholesale Trade	26.4	−1.5	7.3	10.3	6.2	3.7	31.4	85.6
Retail Trade	57.2	3.4	15.9	62.4	1.0	22.6	108.4	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.8	2.2	3.8	20.3	3.6	7.4	26.8	78.6
Services	67.7	5.0	18.8	76.5	4.7	27.7	112.5	78.0
Total Government	69.8	−6.9	19.4	62.6	7.2	22.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.7	−7.4	6.6	16.0	5.3	5.8	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.7	−5.4	4.4	6.7	−2.9	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.0	−11.1	2.2	9.3	12.0	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	16.3	−3.0	4.5	18.7	−3.1	6.8	NA	NA
State Education	10.1	−5.6	2.8	7.8	−2.5	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.2	1.6	1.7	10.9	−3.5	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	29.8	−8.6	8.3	27.9	16.7	10.1	NA	NA
Local Education	12.2	−18.7	3.4	19.3	21.4	7.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.6	0.0	4.9	8.6	7.5	3.1	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Aug. '87(f)	Aug. '86	% Chg.	July '87(p)	June '87(r)	Aug. '87(f)	Aug. '86	% Chg.	July '87(p)	June '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	502.0	502.8	−0.2	500.9	504.7	96.5	95.7	0.8	95.8	96.6
Employed	474.1	478.1	−0.8	472.1	474.8	89.8	89.1	0.8	89.3	89.7
Unemployed	27.9	24.7	13.0	28.8	29.9	6.7	6.6	1.5	6.5	6.9
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	4.9	0.0	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.9	0.0	6.8	7.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	451.0	444.9	1.4	448.8	452.4	70.8	69.8	1.4	70.5	71.1
Mining	2.5	1.5	66.7	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	21.6	25.2	−14.3	21.5	21.4	2.7	3.2	−15.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	64.2	62.0	3.5	63.9	63.7	10.4	10.2	2.0	10.4	10.4
Durable Goods	44.9	43.9	2.3	44.9	44.7	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.3	18.1	6.6	19.0	19.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.4	29.2	0.7	29.4	29.2	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	115.6	113.6	1.8	114.6	114.3	15.7	15.4	1.9	15.8	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.5	31.3	0.6	31.5	31.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	84.1	82.3	2.2	83.1	82.9	13.8	13.5	2.2	13.8	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.4	27.6	2.9	28.3	28.3	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	100.7	96.1	4.8	100.4	99.9	24.3	23.4	3.8	24.1	24.0
Total Government	88.6	89.7	−1.2	88.2	92.9	12.7	12.8	−0.8	12.7	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug.'87(f)	July'87(p)	June '87(r)	Aug.'86	Aug.'87(f)	Aug.'86	% Change	Aug.'87(f)	Aug.'86	% Change
State Total	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.7	756,390	758,690	−0.3	639,570	631,630	1.3
Bear River	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	45,900	46,230	−0.7	36,760	36,280	1.3
Box Elder	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.5	17,250	17,320	−0.4	14,570	14,150	3.0
Cache	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	27,580	27,870	−1.0	21,800	21,750	0.2
Rich	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	1,070	1,040	2.9	390	380	2.6
Wasatch Front	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.0	515,460	516,280	−0.2	462,230	456,000	1.4
North	6.2	6.6	6.6	5.1	152,860	152,340	0.3	116,430	115,600	0.7
Davis	5.2	5.5	5.6	4.4	76,340	76,330	0.0	54,150	53,820	0.6
Morgan	8.0	7.7	8.7	7.4	1,710	1,720	−0.6	920	920	0.0
Weber	7.2	7.8	7.7	5.8	74,810	74,290	0.7	61,360	60,860	0.8
South	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.9	362,600	363,940	−0.4	345,800	340,400	1.6
Salt Lake	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.8	350,860	352,200	−0.4	335,540	330,060	1.7
Tooele	7.2	7.2	7.6	5.9	11,740	11,740	0.0	10,260	10,340	−0.8
Mountainlands	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.2	107,770	106,770	0.9	78,480	77,390	1.4
Summit	8.9	9.9	11.1	8.5	6,910	6,860	0.7	5,720	5,580	2.5
Utah	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	96,500	95,710	0.8	70,820	69,880	1.3
Wasatch	14.8	14.3	14.9	11.9	4,360	4,200	3.8	1,940	1,930	0.5
Central	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	22,920	24,190	−5.3	14,300	14,740	−3.0
Juab	14.0	14.2	14.4	13.8	2,040	2,120	−3.8	1,470	1,500	−2.0
Millard	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.6	6,650	7,580	−12.3	3,950	4,410	−10.4
Piute	13.5	10.8	12.3	15.1	400	410	−2.4	160	160	0.0
Sanpete	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.4	6,390	6,390	0.0	3,540	3,450	2.6
Sevier	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.4	6,390	6,660	−4.1	4,700	4,760	−1.3
Wayne	6.4	7.2	7.8	5.3	1,050	1,030	1.9	480	460	4.3
Southwestern	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.2	30,820	30,630	0.6	21,300	20,980	1.5
Beaver	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	2,300	2,310	−0.4	1,330	1,340	−0.7
Garfield	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.3	1,790	1,770	1.1	1,690	1,640	3.0
Iron	6.4	7.8	7.1	5.9	8,220	8,080	1.7	6,000	5,910	1.5
Kane	5.2	4.8	5.7	4.0	2,670	2,600	2.7	1,530	1,470	4.1
Washington	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	15,840	15,870	−0.2	10,750	10,620	1.2
Uintah Basin	11.9	11.7	12.5	12.1	14,320	15,060	−4.9	10,680	10,680	0.0
Daggett	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.3	470	460	2.2	290	290	0.0
Duchesne	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.0	5,570	5,670	−1.8	3,910	3,940	−0.8
Uintah	11.1	10.6	11.9	12.2	8,280	8,930	−7.3	6,480	6,450	0.5
Southeastern	11.3	11.3	10.9	12.3	19,200	19,570	−1.9	15,820	15,570	1.6
Carbon	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	8,570	8,910	−3.8	7,190	7,320	−1.8
Emery	16.4	16.1	14.7	21.8	4,050	4,050	0.0	3,570	3,240	10.2
Grand	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	3,180	3,190	−0.3	2,300	2,300	0.0
San Juan	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.2	3,400	3,420	−0.6	2,760	2,710	1.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986
MINING	$510.30	$517.09	$515.84	42.0	41.6	41.6	$12.15	$12.43	$12.40
MANUFACTURING	400.00	393.02	397.13	40.9	39.9	40.4	9.78	9.85	9.83
Durable Goods	418.42	412.68	413.69	41.8	40.9	41.0	10.01	10.09	10.09
Nondurable Goods	353.96	345.38	356.71	38.6	37.5	38.9	9.17	9.21	9.17
TRADE	239.48	230.58	248.18	30.9	30.5	31.9	7.75	7.56	7.78
Wholesale Trade	395.22	380.54	390.10	38.9	38.4	37.8	10.16	9.91	10.32
Retail Trade	183.12	177.00	197.87	28.0	27.7	29.8	6.54	6.39	6.64
AVERAGE	302.51	311.22	316.60	33.8	34.2	35.1	8.95	9.10	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986	July(p) 1987	June(r) 1987	July 1986
MINING	$547.46	$552.80	$568.62	39.7	40.0	40.1	$13.79	$13.82	$14.18
Metal Mining	562.10	548.63	589.92	42.2	41.5	40.6	13.32	13.22	14.53
Bituminous Coal Mining	546.16	563.74	677.44	35.1	35.5	40.3	15.56	15.88	16.81
MANUFACTURING	395.24	391.23	403.39	40.3	39.8	39.9	9.81	9.83	10.11
Durable Goods	415.75	412.50	431.14	40.8	40.6	41.1	10.19	10.16	10.49
Primary Metal Industries	590.94	578.09	660.97	47.2	46.1	42.1	12.52	12.54	15.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	416.35	417.53	390.17	42.3	43.0	40.1	9.89	9.71	9.73
Transportation Equipment	522.33	508.29	526.38	42.5	41.8	40.9	12.29	12.16	12.87
Nondurable Goods	353.19	350.06	342.61	39.2	38.3	37.2	9.01	9.14	9.21
Food & Kindred Products	353.28	351.01	341.73	38.4	38.7	39.1	9.20	9.07	8.74
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	519.50	483.99	589.51	41.1	38.2	43.7	12.64	12.67	13.49
TRADE	226.39	219.88	226.87	31.4	31.1	30.7	7.21	7.07	7.39
Wholesale Trade	403.61	390.33	381.92	39.3	38.8	36.9	10.27	10.06	10.35
Retail Trade	174.89	170.50	181.78	29.1	28.8	28.9	6.01	5.92	6.29
Food Stores	209.90	209.16	232.32	29.9	29.5	29.9	7.02	7.09	7.77
Other Retail	184.78	179.66	188.80	29.9	29.5	30.8	6.18	6.09	6.13
AVERAGE	304.32	300.31	312.35	34.7	34.4	34.4	8.77	8.73	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Aug. '87	Preliminary July '87	Final June '87	Final Aug. '86	Final July '86	Final June '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,241	7,759	5,421	6,364	6,819	6,356
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	16,250	14,743	21,225	12,796	11,609	9,206
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	23,491	22,502	26,646	19,160	18,428	15,562
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,642	9,437	8,849	8,063	8,805	9,175
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,330	5,821	3,775	4,945	4,571	3,845
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,243	971	1,048	1,537	2,005	1,957
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,721	10,939	12,007	13,937	11,726	12,267
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.76	1.79	2.03	2.42	2.01	2.13
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,493,600	$6,317,000	$7,375,116	$6,267,352	$7,251,012	$6,825,082

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	July '86	From Last Month	July '86 to July '87	June '86 to June '87	May '86 to May '87	Apr. '87 to Apr. '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**340.8**	340.1	338.7	337.7	328.0	**0.2**	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8
Food and Beverages	**325.1**	325.4	324.0	322.5	312.2	**—0.1**	4.1	5.1	4.7	4.5
Food at Home	**319.1**	320.4	318.8	316.9	305.5	**—0.4**	4.5	6.2	5.5	5.1
Housing	**372.5**	371.3	368.9	367.7	361.5	**0.3**	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Rent Residential	**291.2**	289.6	289.4	288.8	281.2	**0.6**	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.1**	387.6	377.5	374.2	389.4	**0.1**	—0.3	—1.6	—1.3	—2.0
Medical Care	**464.1**	461.3	458.9	457.3	434.8	**0.6**	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**210.5**	214.5	218.0	218.7	203.2	**—1.9**	3.6	4.9	5.6	5.5
Transportation	**318.5**	316.7	314.6	313.3	304.7	**0.6**	4.5	2.6	2.9	3.3
Gasoline	**310.8**	305.5	299.3	296.7	279.8	**1.7**	11.1	2.1	3.7	6.5
Energy[2]	**382.4**	380.6	366.9	362.4	366.5	**0.5**	4.3	0.0	—0.2	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.2**	308.5	307.3	305.1	297.7	**0.6**	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.4
Finished Goods	**297.8**	296.8	296.3	295.0	288.0	**0.3**	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Intermediate Materials	**317.1**	314.8	312.7	310.9	305.0	**0.7**	4.0	2.6	2.0	1.2
Crude Materials	**307.8**	304.9	304.7	295.5	278.0	**1.0**	10.7	10.1	9.1	8.0

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERSONAL INCOME TRENDS - UTAH & U.S.

	1979	1986	Ave. Annual % Change	Percent of U.S. 1979	Percent of U.S. 1986
			Population (Thousands)		
U.S.	224,569	241,078	1.0	100.0	100.0
Utah	1,416	1,665	2.3	0.6	0.7
			Total Personal Income (Billions)		
U.S.	$2,028.5	$3,529.5	8.2	100.0	100.0
Utah	10.5	18.3	8.3	0.5	0.5
			Per Capita Personal Income		
U.S.	$9,033	$14,641	7.1	100.0	100.0
Utah	7,408	10,981	5.8	82.0	75.0

Per Capita Personal Income for a state can change relative to the U.S. because its total personal income, its population (or both) may grow at a faster or slower rate than the U.S. average. In Utah, a below average gain in per capita income, 5.8 percent compared to U.S.'s 7.1 percent, reflects more rapid growth in population, 2.3 percent compared to 1.0 percent for the U.S. This more than offset the similar 8.3 percent and 8.2 percent growth, respectively, in total personal income from 1979 to 1986. This effectively accounts for Utah dropping from **41st** in 1979 to **48th** in 1986, among the states in per capita income rankings.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Commerce News*, August 20, 1987.

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